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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
HUSON, MONICA ANNE	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1732	

DATE MAILED: 10/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/648,540	DONG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Monica A. Huson	1732	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *11 September 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-32* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 August 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *091106*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the RCE filed 11 September 2006.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3-6, 15-16, 18-21, 24, 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato's Injection Molding Handbook (3rd ed), in view of Davis et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0048691), further in view of Toshihiko et al. (JP 10-306268). Regarding Claim 1, Rosato shows that it is known to carry out a method of molding an article, comprising injection molding a polymeric material at a melt temperature of about 330 to 370°C (Table 4-8, PEEK) into a mold having a mold temperature of about 90 to about 130°C (Table 4-8, PEEK; It is being interpreted that 160°C meets "about 130°C".) and a clamp tonnage of about 12 to about 35 tons to form the article (Page 77-78, Kurto/John Manufacturer). Rosato does not specifically show using his specific clamp tonnage in combination with the melt and mold temperature parameters. However, it is believed that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize clamp tonnage as a result-effective variable. Therefore, it would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose a clamp tonnage such as Rosato discloses with his other process parameters as part of routine experimentation in order to fine tune a molding process. See MPEP 2144.05 (II)(B). Rosato does not show a specific radial tilt change. Davis et al., hereafter "Davis," show that it is known to carry out a method wherein an injection molded radial disk

exhibits a radial tilt change of less than or equal to 0.35 (Para. 0031, 0057, 0058). Davis and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely that of methods of injection molding methods. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Davis' radial tilt change as a parameter met by Rosato's injection molding method in order to satisfy exclusive customer specifications. Rosato does not show specific conditions under which radial tilt is measured. Toshihiko et al., hereafter "Toshihiko," show that it is known to carry out a method wherein radial tilt is measured after 96 hours at 80C (Para. 0008). Toshihiko and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely that of methods of injection molding. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Toshihiko's radial tilt measuring parameters during Rosato's molding method in order to insure that the radial tilt measurements are consistent with those required by customer specifications.

Regarding Claim 3, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1 above, but he does not show a specific radial tilt change. Davis show that it is known to carry out a method wherein an injection molded radial disk exhibits a radial tilt change of less than or equal to 0.3 (Para. 0031, 0057, 0058). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to choose 0.15 as a desired radial tilt value based on Davis' radial tilt change teachings during Rosato's injection molding method in order to satisfy exclusive customer specifications. Rosato does not show specific conditions under which radial tilt is measured. Toshihiko show that it is known to carry out a method wherein radial tilt is measured after 96 hours at 80C (Para. 0008). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Toshihiko's radial tilt measuring parameters during Rosato's

molding method in order to insure that the radial tilt measurements are consistent with those required by customer specifications.

Regarding Claim 4, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 1 above, including a method wherein the melt temperature is of about 340 to about 360°C (Figure 4-8), meeting applicant's claim.

Regarding Claim 5, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 1 above, including a method wherein the mold temperature is of about 100 to about 120°C (Figure 4-8), meeting applicant's claim.

Regarding Claim 6, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 1 above, including a method wherein the clamp tonnage is of about 15 to about 30 tons (Page 77-78), meeting applicant's claim.

Regarding Claim 15, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1 above, but he does not specifically show a data storage disk. Davis shows that it is known to carry out a method of making a data storage disk (Para. 0002). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make Davis' data storage disk during Rosato's injection molding process in order to take advantage of the wide applications of injection molding technology.

Regarding Claim 16, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 1 above, but he does not specifically show a data storage disk. Davis shows that it is known to carry out a method of making a laminated data storage assembly (Para. 0002). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make Davis' laminated data storage assembly during Rosato's injection molding process in order to take advantage of the wide applications of injection molding technology.

Regarding Claim 18, Rosato shows that it is known to carry out a method of molding an article comprising injection molding a polymeric material to form articles according to a molding model comprising molding parameters and molding parameter values (Page 78, 179, 180, , 260, 261). He does not show a radial tilt change. Davis show that it is known to carry out a method wherein an injection molded radial disk exhibits a radial tilt change of less than or equal to 0.35 (Para. 0031, 0057, 0058). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Davis' radial tilt change as a parameter met by Rosato's injection molding method in order to satisfy exclusive customer specifications. Rosato does not give specific testing processes. Toshihiko shows that it is known to carry out a method including testing disk assemblies fabricated from the disks for radial tilt change, creating an updated molding model based on the molding parameter values that resulted in disk assemblies fabricated from the disks having a radial tilt change within a selected range of values; and repeating the molding, testing, and creating steps to form final disks and a final molding model (Para 0008; It is noted that Toshihiko's "repeated research" would comprise the claimed steps.). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Toshihiko's radial tilt change testing during Rosato's molding process in order to accurately form an article that must meet strict end-use specifications.

Regarding Claim 19, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, but he des not show specific conditions under which radial tilt is measured. Toshihiko show that it is known to carry out a method wherein radial tilt is measured after 96 hours at 80C (Para. 0008). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Toshihiko's radial tilt

measuring parameters during Rosato's molding method in order to insure that the radial tilt measurements are consistent with those required by customer specifications.

Regarding Claim 20, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, but he does not show a specific radial tilt change. Davis show that it is known to carry out a method wherein an injection molded radial disk exhibits a radial tilt change of less than or equal to 0.35 (Para. 0031, 0057, 0058). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Davis' radial tilt change as a parameter met by Rosato's injection molding method in order to satisfy exclusive customer specifications. Rosato does not show specific conditions under which radial tilt is measured. Toshihiko show that it is known to carry out a method wherein radial tilt is measured after 96 hours at 80C (Para. 0008). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Toshihiko's radial tilt measuring parameters during Rosato's molding method in order to insure that the radial tilt measurements are consistent with those required by customer specifications.

Regarding Claim 21, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, but he does not show a specific radial tilt change. Davis show that it is known to carry out a method wherein an injection molded radial disk exhibits a radial tilt change of less than or equal to 0.35 (Para. 0031, 0057, 0058). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Davis' radial tilt change as a parameter met by Rosato's injection molding method in order to satisfy exclusive customer specifications. Rosato does not show specific conditions under which radial tilt is measured. Toshihiko show that it is known to carry out a method wherein radial tilt is measured after 96 hours at 80C (Para. 0008). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Toshihiko's radial tilt measuring parameters during Rosato's molding method in order to insure that the radial tilt measurements are consistent with those required by customer specifications.

Regarding Claim 24, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 18 above, including a method wherein the molding parameters are melt temperature, mold temperature, clamp tonnage, hold pressure, cool time (Pages 60, 78, 179, 180, 260, 261, 283), meeting applicant's claim.

Regarding Claim 31, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, but he does not specifically show a data storage disk. Davis shows that it is known to carry out a method of making a data storage disk (Para. 0002). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make Davis' data storage disk during Rosato's injection molding process in order to take advantage of the wide applications of injection molding technology.

Regarding Claim 32, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed above in the rejection of claim 18 above, but he does not specifically show a data storage disk. Davis shows that it is known to carry out a method of making a laminated data storage assembly (Para. 0002). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make Davis' laminated data storage assembly during Rosato's injection molding process in order to take advantage of the wide applications of injection molding technology.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, and Toshihiko, further in view of Dhar et al. (U.S. Patent 6,221,536).

Regarding Claim 7, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 1 above, but he does not show specific percent feature replication. Dhar et al., hereafter "Dhar," show that it is known to carry out a method wherein the disk exhibits a percent feature replication of greater than or equal to about 90 percent (Column 14, lines 1-4). Dhar and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely, methods of molding polymeric articles. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to follow Dhar's feature replication percentage as a result of Rosato's molding process in order to make a valuable product that accurately represents features from the mold surface.

Regarding Claim 8, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 1 above, but he does not show specific percent feature replication. Dhar shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the disk exhibits a percent feature replication of greater than or equal to about 95 percent (Column 14, lines 1-4). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to follow Dhar's feature replication percentage as a result of Rosato's molding process in order to make a valuable product that accurately represents features from the mold surface.

Claims 9, 10, and 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, and Toshihiko, in view of Adedeji et al. (US PGPub 2002/0137840).

Regarding Claim 9, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 1 above, but he does not show using a specific polymer. Adedji et al., hereafter "Adedji," show that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polymeric material comprises polyarylene ether and polyalkenyl aromatic (Abstract). Adedji and Rosato are combinable because they are

concerned with a similar technical field, namely, methods of molding polymeric articles. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Adedji's specific polymer in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Regarding Claim 10, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 9 above, but he does not show using a specific polymeric structure. Adedji shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polyarylene ether comprises the claimed structure (see claim listing) (Paragraphs 0015-0016). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Adedji's specific polymeric structure in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Regarding Claim 14, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 9 above, but he does not show a specific molding composition. Adedeji shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polyarylene ether is present in the polymeric material in an amount of about 40 percent by weight and the polyalkenyl aromatic is present in the polymeric material in amount of about 60 percent by weight based on the total weight of the polyarylene ether and the polyalkenyl aromatic (Para 0014). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Adedeji's specific polymer in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Singh, further in view of Fortuyn et al. (U.S. Patent 6,306,953). Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the

rejection of Claim 9 above, but he does not show using a polymer with a specific viscosity. Fortuyn et al., hereafter "Fortuyn," show that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polyarylene ether has an intrinsic viscosity of about 0.10 to about 0.60 deciliters per gram as measured in chloroform at 25°C (Column 2, lines 41-43). Fortuyn and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely, methods of molding polymeric articles. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a material with Fortuyn's viscosity in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Singh, further in view of Allen (U.S. Patent 4,727,093). Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 9 above, but he does not show a specific polyalkenyl aromatic. Allen shows that it is known to carry out a process wherein the polyalkenyl aromatic contains at least 25% by weight of the claimed structural units (see claim listing) (Column 4, lines 3-23). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Allen's specific polymeric structure in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Singh, further in view of Cheung et al. (U.S. Patent 5,872,201). Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 9 above, but he does not hsow a specific polyalkenyl aromatic. Cheung et al., hereafter "Cheung," show that it is known to carry out

a method wherein the polyalkenyl aromatic is atactic crystal polystyrene (Column 7, lines 37-38). Cheung and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely, methods of molding polymeric articles. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Cheung's specific polymer in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, and Toshihiko, further in view of Karasz et al. (U.S. Patent 5,286,812). Rosato shows that it is known to carry out a method of molding an article, comprising injection molding a polymeric material at a melt temperature of about 330 to 370°C (Table 4-8) into a mold having a mold temperature of about 90 to about 130°C (Table 4-8) and a clamp tonnage of about 12 to about 35 tons to form the article (Page 77-78). Rosato does not show a specific molding material. Karasz et al., hereafter "Karasz," show that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polymeric material comprises poly(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene oxide) and polystyrene (Column 1, lines 59-65). Karasz and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely, methods of molding polymeric articles. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Karasz's specific material in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain material.

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, and Toshihiko, further in view of Ohkawa et al. (U.S. Patent 5,525,645). Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 18 above, but he does not show testing the articles for percent feature

replication. Ohkawa et al., hereafter "Ohkawa," show that it is known to carry out a method comprising testing the disks for percent feature replication; creating an updated molding model based on the mold parameter values that resulted in disks exhibiting a percent feature replication within a selected range of values; and repeating the molding, testing, and creating steps until the final disks exhibit a percent feature replication of greater than or equal to about 90 percent (Column 12, lines 66-67; Column 13, lines 1-11, 45-67; Column 14, lines 1-2). Ohkawa and Rosato are combinable because they are concerned with a similar technical field, namely, methods of molding polymeric articles. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to follow Ohkawa's testing procedures with Rosato's molding process in order to insure the quality of the molded articles.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Ohkawa, further in view of Dhar. Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 22 above, but he does not show specific percent feature replication. Dhar shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the disk exhibits a percent feature replication of greater than or equal to about 95 percent (Column 14, lines 1-4). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to follow Dhar's feature replication percentage as a result of Rosato's molding process in order to make a valuable product that accurately represents features from the mold surface.

Claims 25-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, and Toshihiko, further in view of Singh.

Regarding Claims 25 and 26, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 18 above, but he does not show using a

specific polymer. Singh shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polymeric material comprises polyarylene ether (Column 3, lines 5-6). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Singh's specific polymer in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Regarding Claim 27, Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 26 above, but he does not show using a specific polymeric structure. Singh shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polyarylene ether comprises the claimed structure (see claim listing) (Column 3, lines 5-27). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Singh's specific polymeric structure in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Singh, further in view of Fortuyn. Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 26 above, but he does not show using a polymer with a specific viscosity. Fortuyn shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polyarylene ether has an intrinsic viscosity of about 0.10 to about 0.60 deciliters per gram as measured in chloroform at 25°C (Column 2, lines 41-43). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a material with Fortuyn's viscosity in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Singh, further in view of Allen. Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 26 above, but he does not show a specific polyalkenyl aromatic. Allen shows that it is known to carry out a process wherein the polyalkenyl aromatic contains at least 25% by weight of the claimed structural units (see claim listing) (Column 4, lines 3-23). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Allen's specific polymeric structure in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosato, Davis, Toshihiko, and Singh, further in view of Adedeji. Rosato shows the process as claimed as discussed in the rejection of Claim 9 above, but he does not show a specific molding composition. Adedeji shows that it is known to carry out a method wherein the polyarylene ether is present in the polymeric material in an amount of about 40 percent by weight and the polyalkenyl aromatic is present in the polymeric material in amount of about 60 percent by weight based on the total weight of the polyarylene ether and the polyalkenyl aromatic (Para 0014). It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Adedeji's specific polymer in Rosato's molding process in order to obtain an article that meets exclusive end-use specifications characteristic of the certain polymer.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Monica A. Huson whose telephone number is 571-272-1198. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30am-4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Johnson can be reached on 571-272-1176. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Monica A Huson

Monica A Huson

October 2, 2006